

Biconidium sinense gen. et sp. nov. (Hypocreales, Bionectriaceae) and *Didymocyrtis shanxiensis* sp. nov. (Phaeosphaeriaceae, *Didymocyrtis*) isolated from urban soil in China

Hai-Yan Wang¹, Chunbo Dong¹, Yan-Wei Zhang², Wan-Hao Chen³, Yan-Feng Han¹

¹ Institute of Fungus Resources, Department of Ecology, College of Life Science, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China

² Key Laboratory of Development and Utilization of Biological Resources in Colleges and Universities of Guizhou Province/Key Laboratory of Ecology and Management on Forest Fire in Higher Education Institutions of Guizhou Province, Guizhou Education University, Guiyang 550018, Guizhou, China

³ Center for Mycomedicine Research, Basic Medical School, Guizhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China

Corresponding authors: Yan-Wei Zhang (zyw_email@163.com); Yan-Feng Han (swallow1128@126.com)

Abstract

During a fungal diversity survey in various urban habitats across China, 5 fungal isolates were discovered from soil samples. Detailed morphological observations and multi-gene phylogenetic analyses confirmed the identification of two novel taxa: *Biconidium sinense* **gen. et sp. nov.** and *Didymocyrtis shanxiensis* **sp. nov.** These species were formally described, illustrated, and discussed, highlighting their distinct characteristics and taxonomic placement. The study expands our understanding of fungal diversity in urban environments, emphasizing the importance of combining morphological and molecular approaches for accurate species delineation and discovery.

Key words: Fungal taxonomy, mycodiversity, new taxa, phylogeny



Academic editor: Ajay Kumar Gautam

Received: 14 January 2025

Accepted: 20 March 2025

Published: 29 April 2025

Citation: Wang H-Y, Dong C, Zhang Y-W, Chen W-H, Han Y-F (2025)

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MycoKeys 116: 327–344. <https://doi.org/10.3897/mycokeys.116.146683>

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Introduction

Soil fungi play an important role in mediating the processes of geochemical cycling, ecosystem material cycling and energy flow. For instance, they influence soil fertility, mineral breakdown, and organic matter cycling, as well as plant health and nutrition (Guo et al. 2017; Lu 2018). Moreover, some soil fungi can produce a lot of metabolites that are essential for human life and production (Zhang et al. 2023; Wang et al. 2024). For example, among the fungal species in the soil, the strains of the genera *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Paecilomyces* and *Trichoderma* produce flavins, ankaflavin, quinones, and anthraquinone (Akilandeswari and Pradeep 2016). *Penicillium griseofulvum* can produce a range of secondary metabolites including chanoclavine I, elymoclavine, fulvic acid, and griseofulvin, all of which can be used for antimicrobial activity (Yogabaanu et al. 2017). *Acrophialophora levis* QHDZ1–2 isolated from a zoo soil can produce some compounds, such as amino acid, amines, fatty acid, and vitamins (Wang 2024). Due to a multitude of factors, it is suspected that species are disappearing before they are discovered in many habitats (Wang et al. 2018; Löbl et al. 2023; Wang et al. 2024). This implies that we still need to make

more efforts to delve deeper into soil fungi resources, contribute to the study of our Earth's fungal diversity, and provide fungal resources for social industrial production. Currently, numerous studies have investigated fungal diversity in various soil habitats across China, including caves, forests, farmland, deserts and grasslands (Guo et al. 2017; Ma et al. 2021; Ma 2023; Guo 2024; Song et al. 2024). However, the composition and diversity of soil fungi in various urban various environments appear to have been neglected.

Urbanization has been the most impactful human activity in altering landscape patterns over the past century and is widely regarded as a significant threat to global biodiversity (Grimm et al. 2008; Nugent and Allison 2022). Developing countries are experiencing the swiftest rates of urbanization, with projections indicating that approximately 68% of the global population will reside in urban areas by 2050 (Desa 2019). The process of urbanization will reshape the land landscape, impacting elements such as surface vegetation, hydrology and soil, which in turn affects biodiversity and can lead to species homogenization or even extinction of species (Buczowski and Richmond 2012; Yan et al. 2022). Urbanization has had a profound impact on soil fungi. It fragments the original habitats, resulting in a decline in fungal diversity and the potential disappearance of some native fungal species (Zhao et al. 2012; Hou et al. 2014; Rai et al. 2018). Consequently, in the context of urbanization, the composition and distribution of soil fungi across various urban habitats should be paid more attention. In recent years, the composition and diversity of green soil fungi in different urban habitats were explored (Zhang et al. 2021, 2023, 2024; Li et al. 2022a, 2022b; Ren et al. 2022; Wang et al. 2023, 2024). Fortunately, many new species and genera have been discovered and documented in these urban settings.

Bionectriaceae Samuels & Rossman was proposed by Rossman et al. (1999) based on the sexual morph-typified genus *Bionectria* Speg. (Spegazzini 1919). It is including 26 genera. Its diagnostic characteristics are the presence of white, pale tan orange or brown, uniloculate, perithecial, rarely cleistothecial ascomata and generally not changing color in KOH.

Barr (1979) proposed the family Phaeosphaeriaceae using *Phaeosphaeria* with *Ph. oryzae* as the type species. The new genus *Diederichomyces* was described by Trakunyingcharoen et al. (2014) to include most of the lichenicolous *Phoma* species that were assigned to the Phaeosphaeriaceae by Lawrey et al. (2012). Vainio (1921) established *Didymocyrtis* Vain., based on the type species *Didymocyrtis consimilis* Vain. With the development of phylogeny, the lichenicolous species of genus *Didymocyrtis* had been assigned to *Diederichia* D. Hawksw., *Diederichomyces* Crous & Trakun., *Leptosphaeria* Pass. and *Phoma* Sacc. (Trakunyingcharoen et al. 2014). Recently, the genus *Didymocyrtis* was resurrected for these species, and the new combinations, *Didymocyrtis bryonthae* (Arnold) Hafellner, *Didymocyrtis cladoniicola* (Diederich, Kocourk. & Etayo) Ertz & Diederich, *Didymocyrtis foliaceiphila* (Diederich, Kocourk. & Etayo) Ertz & Diederich, *Didymocyrtis infestans* (Speg.) Hafellner, *Didymocyrtis kaernefeltii* (S.Y. Kondr.) Hafellner, *Didymocyrtis melanelixiae* (Brackel) Diederich, R.C. Harris & Etayo, *Didymocyrtis pseudeverniae* (Etayo & Diederich) Ertz & Diederich, *Didymocyrtis ramalinae* (Roberge ex Desm.) Ertz, Diederich & Hafellner, *Didymocyrtis slaptomiensis* (D. Hawksw.) Hafellner & Ertz, and *Didymocyrtis xanthomendozae* (Diederich & Freebury) Diederich & Freebury were created (Ertz et al. 2015). Presently, the genus *Didymocyrtis* includes twenty-nine species in the Index Fungorum.

During a continuous survey of fungal diversity exploration from different urban green soils in China, five strains from green soils of sewage treatment plant were isolated and purified. Based on the multi-gene phylogeny and morphological characteristics, these isolated strains were identified as two new taxa, *Biconidium sinense* gen. et sp. nov. and *Didymocyrtis shanxiensis* sp. nov., which are described and illustrated.

Materials and methods

Sample collection and fungal isolation

Soil samples, from 3–10 cm below the soil surface, were collected from green soil of sewage treatment plant in some cities in China. Samples were placed in sterile Ziploc plastic bags, and brought back to the laboratory. Then, the 2 g of each soil samples for fungal isolation, were placed into a sterile conical flask containing 20 mL sterile water in a 50 mL sterile conical flask, and thoroughly shaken using a Vortex vibration meter. Subsequently, the soil suspension was diluted to a concentration of 10^{-3} . Then, 1 mL of the diluted sample was transferred to a sterile Petri dish with Sabouraud's dextrose agar (SDA; peptone 10 g/L, dextrose 40 g/L, agar 20 g/L, 3.3 mL of 1% Bengal red aqueous solution) medium containing 50 mg/L penicillin and 50 mg/L streptomycin. The plates were incubated at 25 °C for 1 week, then every single colony was selected from the plates and transferred to new potato dextrose agar (PDA, potato 200 g/L, dextrose 20 g/L, agar 20 g/L) plates.

Morphological study

Strains of potentially new species were transferred to plates of malt extract agar (MEA), oatmeal agar (OA) and potato dextrose agar (PDA), and were incubated at 25 °C for examining their colony morphology and microscopic morphology. After 7 days, the colony colors according to national standard color card and diameters on the surface and reverse of inoculated Petri dishes were observed and recorded. Meanwhile, fungal hyphae and conidiogenous structures were examined, and images were captured by making direct wet mounts with 25% lactic acid on PDA, with an optical microscope (DM4 B, Leica). Strains of two novel species were deposited in the Institute of Fungus Resources, Guizhou University (GZUIFR = GZAC). Taxonomic descriptions and nomenclature of one new genus and two new species were uploaded in MycoBank (<https://www.mycobank.org/>).

DNA extraction, PCR amplification and sequencing

Using the BioTeke Fungus Genomic DNA Extraction kit (DP2032, BioTeke), total genomic DNA was extracted following the manufacturer's instruction. The extracted DNA was stored at –20 °C. Primer combinations: ITS1/ITS4 (White et al. 1990), LR0R/LR5 (Wang et al. 2022) and T1/TUB4Rd (O'Donnell and Cigelnik 1997; Woudenberg et al. 2009) were used for amplification of the internal transcribed spacers (ITS), the 28S nrRNA locus (LSU) and beta-tubulin gene (*tub2*), respectively. The PCR amplification conditions: ITS, 94 °C: 5 min, (94 °C: 30 s, 51 °C: 50 s, 72 °C: 45 s) × 35 cycles, 72 °C: 10 min (White et al. 1990); LSU, 94 °C:

5 min, (94 °C: 30 s, 51 °C: 1 min, 72 °C: 2 min) × 35 cycles, 72 °C: 10 min (Zhang et al. 2023); *tub2*, 94 °C: 5 min, (94 °C: 30 s, 52 °C: 30 s, 72 °C: 30 s) × 35 cycles, 72 °C: 10 min (Woudenberg et al. 2009). In this study, the PCR products were sent to Quintarabio (Wuhan, China) for purification and sequencing. Strains sequences of two new species were submitted to GenBank (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) (Table 1 and Table 2).

Phylogenetic analysis

The relevant strains sequences were downloaded from GenBank in this paper (Table1 and Table2). *Flammocладиella decora* (Wallr.) Lechat & J. Fourn. and *Flammocладиella aceris* Crous, L. Lombard & R.K. Schumach. were used as the outgroup in phylogenetic tree 1 (Fig. 1). *Parathyridaria philadelphi* Crous & R.K. Schumach. was used as the outgroup in phylogenetic tree 2 (Fig. 3). The multiple datasets of ITS, LSU and *tub2* were aligned and trimmed in MEGA v.6.06 (Tamura et al. 2013). Using the “Concatenate Sequence” function, the concatenation of loci was conducted in PhyloSuite v.1.16 (Zhang et al. 2020). Then, the phylogenetic construction of each loci dataset was processed by both Maximum Likelihood (ML) and the Bayesian Inference (BI) methods. In ModelFinder, the Akaike Information Criterion correction (AICc) was used for the best-fit substitution model (Kalyaanamoorthy et al. 2017). With 1000 bootstrap tests using the ultrafast algorithm (Minh et al. 2013), the ML analysis was conducted in IQ-TREE v.1.6.11 (Nguyen et al. 2015). The BI analysis was performed in MrBayes v.3.2 (Ronquist et al. 2012) and Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulations were used for 2×10⁶ generations. Using FigTree version 1.4.3, the phylogenetic trees were visualized and edited in Microsoft PowerPoint.

Results

Phylogenetic analysis

In this study, using ITS sequences, our five isolates were identified and assigned to potential genera and species based on a BLASTn in NCBI. Five strains belonging to Bionectriaceae or *Didymocyrtis* were screened and tested for further identification through morphological characterization and phylogenetic analyses. Using ML and BI analyses, the two phylogenetic trees were consistent and supported strongly in branches. The ML analysis for the combined dataset provided the best scoring tree. The concatenated sequences of Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 included 90 and 16 taxa, respectively. The dataset in Fig. 1 was composed of ITS (1–382 bp) and LSU (383–782 bp) sequence data. The dataset in Fig. 3 was composed of ITS (1–402 bp) and *tub2* (403–731 bp) sequence data.

The phylogeny shows that each genus clusters into a monophyletic clade, and three strains of the genus *Biconidium* clustered in a well-separated clade, with a high support value (ML/BI 100/1) (Fig. 1). Two strains of the genus *Didymocyrtis* also clustered together, with a high support value (ML/BI 98/1) (Fig. 3). Therefore, a new genus, *Biconidium* H.Y. Wang & Y.F. Han, is introduced, and *Biconidium sinense* H.Y. Wang & Y.F. Han and *Didymocyrtis shanxiensis* H.Y. Wang & Y.F. Han as new species are proposed according to the phylogenetic analysis.

Table 1. Strains of Bionectriaceae and corresponding GenBank numbers included in phylogenetic analyses.

Species	Strains	ITS	LSU	Reference
<i>Gliomastix murorum</i>	CBS 154.25T	OQ429613	HQ232063	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Gliomastix murorum</i>	CBS 253.79	OQ429614	OQ055521	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Gliomastix roseogrisea</i>	CBS 134.56T	OQ429639	OQ055545	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Gliomastix tumulicola</i>	CBS 127532T	OQ429641	OQ055547	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Paracylindrocarpon aloicola</i>	CBS 141300T	KX228277	KX228328	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Paracylindrocarpon aloicola</i>	CBS 135907	OQ429762	OQ055661	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Paracylindrocarpon aurantiacum</i>	CBS 135909T	OQ429763	OQ055662	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Paracylindrocarpon multiseptatum</i>	CBS 337.77T	OQ429768	OQ055666	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Fusariella curvata</i>	MFLUCC 15-0844T	KX025152	KX025154	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Fusariella atrovirens</i>	CBS 311.73	OQ429594	OR052105	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Fusariella arenula</i>	CBS 330.77	OQ429592	OQ055503	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Fusariella arenula</i>	CBS 329.77	OQ429593	OQ055504	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Selinia pulchra</i>	A.R. 2812	HM484859	GQ505992	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Roumegueriella rufula</i>	CBS 346.85	OQ429827	OQ430088	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verrucostoma martinicense</i>	CBS 138731T	OQ429934	OR052121	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verrucostoma freycinetiae</i>	MAFF 240100T	HM484866	GQ506013	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Synnemellisia aurantia</i>	COAD 2070 T	KX866395	KX866396	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Musananaesporium tectonae</i>	CBS 725.87T	OQ429714	OQ055615	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Gossypinidium sporodochiale</i>	CBS 101694T	OQ429643	OQ055549	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Caespitomonium squamicola</i>	CBS 701.73	OQ429515	OQ055426	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Caespitomonium squamicola</i>	CBS 392.73	OQ429514	OQ055425	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Monohydropisphaera fusigera</i>	CBS 124147T	OQ429713	OQ055614	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Hydropisphaera fungicola</i>	CBS 122304T	OQ429666	OR052107	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Hydropisphaera suffulta</i>	CBS 122.87	OQ429672	OQ055577	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Paragliomastix rosea</i>	CBS 277.80AT	OQ429775	OQ055673	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Paragliomastix chiangraiensis</i>	MFLUCC 14-0397T	MN648324	MN648329	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Septofusidium berolinense</i>	CBS 731.70	OQ429859	OQ430110	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Pseudoacremonium sacchari</i>	CBS 137990T	KJ869144	KJ869201	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectria olida</i>	CBS 799.69T	OQ429693	OQ055598	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectria olida</i>	CBS 798.69	OQ429692	OQ055597	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectria castaneicola</i>	CBS 122792T	OQ429680	OQ055585	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectria atrorubra</i>	CBS 123502T	OQ429674	OQ055579	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verruciconidia persicina</i>	CBS 310.59T	OQ429921	OQ430172	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verruciconidia persicina</i>	CBS 113716	OQ429922	OQ430173	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verruciconidia erythroxyli</i>	CBS 728.87T	OQ429910	OQ430161	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verruciconidia infuscata</i>	CBS 100888T	OQ429911	OQ430162	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verruciconidia quercina</i>	CBS 469.67T	OQ429925	OQ430176	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Verruciconidia quercina</i>	CBS 355.77	OQ429927	OQ430178	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectriopsis dentifera</i>	CBS 650.75	OQ429700	OQ055602	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectriopsis dentifera</i>	CBS 574.76T	KY607540	KY607555	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ochronectria thailandica</i>	MFLUCC 15-0140T	KU564071	KU564069	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectriopsis germanica</i>	CBS 143538T	OQ429701	MK276528	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ochronectria calami</i>	CBS 134535	OQ429755	OQ055654	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectriella arenuloides</i>	CBS 576.76T	OQ429696	OQ055601	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectriella marigotensis</i>	CBS 131606T	OQ429698	KR105613	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Lasionectriella rubioi</i>	CBS 140157T	OQ429699	KU593581	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ramosiphorum polyporicola</i>	CBS 123779T	OQ429823	OQ430084	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ramosiphorum polyporicola</i>	CBS 109.87	OQ429822	OQ430083	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ramosiphorum thailandicum</i>	CBS 101914T	OQ429825	OQ430086	Hou et al. (2023)

Species	Strains	ITS	LSU	Reference
<i>Protocreopsis rutila</i>	CBS 396.66T	OQ429814	OQ430077	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Protocreopsis rutila</i>	CBS 229.70	OQ429813	OQ430076	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Protocreopsis finnmarkica</i>	CBS 147428T	OQ429803	OQ055699	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Protocreopsis phormiicola</i>	CBS 567.76T	OQ429806	OQ430069	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Protocreopsis freycinetiae</i>	CBS 573.76T	OQ429804	OR052113	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Nectriopsis lindauiana</i>	CBS 897.70T	OQ429729	OQ055629	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Nectriopsis fuliginicola</i>	CBS 400.82T	KU382175	OQ055628	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Nectriopsis violacea</i>	CBS 914.70T	OQ429733	OQ055632	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Nectriopsis violacea</i>	CBS 849.70	OR050510	MH871773	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Nectriopsis sporangiicola</i>	CBS 166.74T	AF210661	AF210662	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Clonostachys spinulosispora</i>	CBS 133762T	MH634702	KY006568	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Clonostachys phyllophila</i>	CBS 921.97T	AF210664	OQ055445	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Stephanonectria keithii</i>	CBS 943.72	OQ429872	OQ430121	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Stephanonectria keithii</i>	CBS 100007	OQ429871	OQ430120	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Mycocitrus odoratus</i>	CBS 100104T	OQ429717	OQ055618	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Mycocitrus odoratus</i>	CBS 120610	OQ429715	OQ055616	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Mycocitrus zonatus</i>	CBS 400.70	OQ429719	OQ055620	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Mycocitrus phyllostachydis</i>	CBS 330.69	OQ429718	OQ055619	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Emericellopsis fuci</i>	CBS 116467	OQ429564	OQ055477	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Emericellopsis fuci</i>	CBS 485.92	OQ429565	OQ055478	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Emericellopsis maritima</i>	CBS 491.71T	OQ429566	OQ055480	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Emericellopsis pallida</i>	CBS 490.71T	OQ429574	OQ055487	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Emericellopsis brunneiguttula</i>	CBS 111360T	OQ429545	OQ055457	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Stanjemonium grisellum</i>	CBS 655.79T	OQ429868	OQ430117	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Stanjemonium ochroroseum</i>	CBS 656.79T	OQ429869	OQ430118	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Proliferophialis apiculata</i>	CBS 303.64T	OQ429796	OQ055692	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Proliferophialis apiculata</i>	CBS 365.64	OQ429797	OQ055693	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium subulatum</i>	CBS 588.73AT	OQ429491	OQ055402	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium subulatum</i>	CBS 115996	OQ429490	OQ055401	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium aerium</i>	CBS 189.70T	OQ429441	OQ055352	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium longiphialidicum</i>	CBS 451.70T	OQ429475	OQ055386	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium purpurascens</i>	CBS 149.62T	OQ429485	OQ055396	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium ellipsoideum</i>	CBS 147433T	OQ429468	OQ055379	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium ellipsoideum</i>	CBS 147434	OQ429467	OQ055378	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium brunneisporum</i>	CBS 413.76T	OQ429444	OQ055355	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium brunneisporum</i>	CBS 142823	OQ429445	OQ055356	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Acremonium multiramosum</i>	CBS 147436T	OQ429476	OQ055387	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Waltergamsia pilosa</i>	CBS 124.70T	OQ429949	OQ430199	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Waltergamsia pilosa</i>	CBS 511.82	OQ429948	OQ430198	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Waltergamsia alkalina</i>	CBS 741.94T	OQ429935	OQ430185	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Waltergamsia dimorphospora</i>	CBS 139050T	LN810515	LN810506	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Geosmithia microcorthyli</i>	CCF 3861T	NR_137566	NG_067560	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Geosmithia pallidum</i>	CBS 260.33T	OQ429599	OQ055509	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Bulbithecium spinosum</i>	CBS 136.33T	OQ429512	OQ055423	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Bulbithecium spinosum</i>	CBS 915.85	OQ429510	OQ055421	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Bulbithecium arxii</i>	CBS 737.84T	OQ429505	OQ055416	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Bulbithecium ellipsoideum</i>	CBS 993.69T	OQ429507	OQ055418	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ovicillium oosporum</i>	CBS 110151T	OQ429758	OQ055657	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ovicillium asperulatum</i>	CBS 130362T	OQ429756	OQ055655	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Ovicillium asperulatum</i>	CBS 426.95	KU382192	KU382233	Hou et al. (2023)

Species	Strains	ITS	LSU	Reference
<i>Proxiovicillium blochii</i>	CBS 427.93T	OQ429816	OQ430079	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Proxiovicillium blochii</i>	CBS 324.33	OQ429815	OQ430078	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Proxiovicillium lepidopterorum</i>	CBS 101239T	OQ429817	OQ430080	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Hapsidospora flava</i>	CBS 596.70T	OQ429649	OQ055555	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Hapsidospora flava</i>	CBS 316.72	OQ429648	OQ055554	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Hapsidospora variabilis</i>	CBS 100549T	OQ429663	OQ055569	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Hapsidospora stercoraria</i>	CBS 516.70T	OQ429662	OQ055568	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Alloacremonium humicola</i>	CBS 613.82T	OQ429496	OQ055407	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Alloacremonium ferrugineum</i>	CBS 102877T	OQ429495	OQ055406	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Stilbocrea walteri</i>	CBS 144627T	OR050519	OQ430124	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Stilbocrea macrostoma</i>	CBS 114375	OQ429873	OQ430122	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Flammocladiella decora</i>	CBS 142776	MF611693	MF614949	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Flammocladiella aceris</i>	CBS 138906T	OQ429591	KR611901	Hou et al. (2023)
<i>Biconidium sinense</i>	GZUIFR 24.013T	PQ595985	PQ595988	This study
<i>Biconidium sinense</i>	GZUIFR 24.014	PQ595986	PQ595989	This study
<i>Biconidium sinense</i>	GZUIFR 24.015	PQ595987	PQ595990	This study

Note: T = Ex-type; New isolates in this study are in bold; The line “–” represents the absence of GenBank record. ITS: the internal transcribed spacer region and intervening 5.8S nrRNA; LSU: 28S large subunit.

Table 2. Strains of *Didymocyrtis* and corresponding GenBank numbers included in phylogenetic analyses.

Species	Strains	ITS	tub2	Reference
<i>Didymocyrtis banksiae</i>	CSN1049	MT813909	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis banksiae</i>	CSN1065	MT813919	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis brachylaenae</i>	CPC 32651	MH327821	MH327896	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis cladoniicola</i>	CBS 131731	KP170644	KP170694	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis cladoniicola</i>	CBS 131732	KP170645	KP170695	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis consimilis</i>	CBS 129140	MH865190	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis consimilis</i>	CBS 129338	MH865230	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis epiphyscia</i>	Freebury 1411	KT383824.1	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis foliaceiphila</i>	CBS 131729	KP170649	KP170699	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis foliaceiphila</i>	CBS 131730	KP170650	KP170700	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis melanelixiae</i>	Harris 57476 (NY)	KT383831	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis melanelixiae</i>	Harris 57475 (NY)	KT383828	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis pini</i>	CAA 1002 T	MW732246	MW759031	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis pini</i>	CAA 1003	MW732247	MW759030	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis pseudeverniae</i>	Diederich 17327b	KT383833	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis pseudeverniae</i>	Diederich 17327a	KT383832	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis ramalinae</i>	Paul 10i13	KT383839	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis ramalinae</i>	Paul 27i13	KT383836	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis septata</i>	KNU-JJ-1827	LC552949	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis slaptonensis</i>	MoraA (BR)	KT383841	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis trassii</i>	AB298	MG519614	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis trassii</i>	AB297	MG519613	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis xanthomendozae</i>	CBS 129666	KP170651	KP170701	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Parathyridaria philadelphi</i>	CBS 143432	MH107905	–	Monteiro et al. (2022)
<i>Didymocyrtis shanxiensis</i>	GZUIFR 24.004T	PQ065635	PQ119783	This study
<i>Didymocyrtis shanxiensis</i>	GZUIFR 24.005	PQ065636	PQ119784	This study

Note: T = Ex-type; New isolates in this study are in bold; The line “–” represents the absence of GenBank record. ITS: the internal transcribed spacer region and intervening 5.8S nrRNA; tub2: β-tubulin.

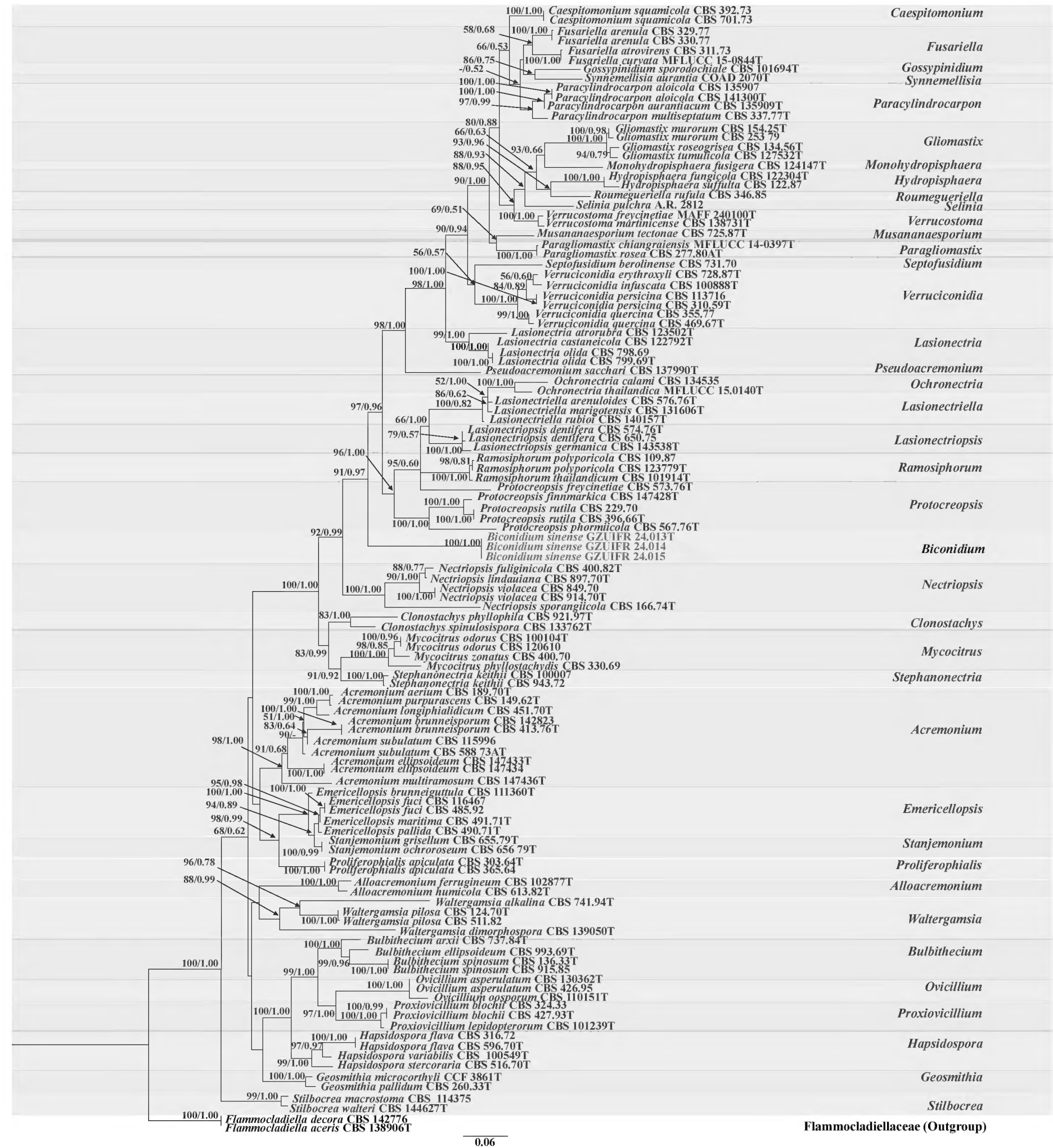


Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree of Bionectriaceae constructed from the dataset of ITS and LSU. Notes: Statistical support values (ML/BI) were shown at nodes. ML bootstrap values $\geq 50\%$ and posterior probabilities ≥ 0.50 are shown above the internal branches. ‘–’ indicates the absence of statistical support ($< 50\%$ for bootstrap proportions from ML analysis; < 0.50 for posterior probabilities from Bayesian analysis). Three new strains are shown in blue font.

Sordariomycetes O.E. Erikss. & Winka
Hypocreales Lindau
Bionectriaceae Samuels & Rossman

***Biconidium* H.Y. Wang & Y.F. Han, gen. nov.**
MycoBank No: MB857281

Etymology. Referring to the bicellular conidia.

Description. *Mycelium* hyaline, septate, smooth, thin-walled. *Conidiophores* hyaline, septate, smooth-walled, solitary, straight, (sub-)erect, arising directly from hyphae, unbranched or branched, bearing 1–5 levels with 1–6 phialides per node. *Conidiogenous cells* enteroblastic, monophialidic, lateral or terminal, awl-shaped, hyaline, smooth, with globose to cylindric thickening at conidiogenous loci. *Conidia* bicellular, podiform, unsymmetrically at both ends, hyaline, thick-walled, smooth, arranged in slimy heads. Chlamydospores and sexual morph absent.

Type species. *Biconidium sinense* H.Y. Wang & Y.F. Han

Notes. Three isolates from green soil of sewage treatment plant clearly form an independent clade on the ITS and LSU tree (Fig. 1), and are phylogenetically segregated from other genera, representing the new species with conidiogenous cells with globose to cylindric thickening at conidiogenous loci and podiform conidia arranged in slimy heads. Therefore, we introduce *Biconidium* as a new genus to accommodate this species.

***Biconidium sinense* H.Y. Wang & Y.F. Han, sp. nov.**

MycoBank No: MB857282

Fig. 2

Etymology. Referring to China where the species was isolated.

Type. CHINA • Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, sewage treatment plant (30°10'53"N, 120°10'2"E), soil, August 2021, Yulian Ren, ex-type culture GZUIFR 24.013, dried holotype GZAC 24.013. ITS sequences, GenBank PQ595985; LSU sequences, GenBank PQ595988.

Description. Culture characteristics (7 days of incubation at 25 °C): Colony on PDA, 20–30 mm diam., fleshy, plicated, beige (RAL1001) at the center, villiform, traffic white (RAL 9016) at the edge, reverse, light Ivory (RAL1015) at the center, cream (RAL9001) at the edge, nearly round, margin partial; Colony on MEA, 25–30 mm diam., flocculence, traffic white (RAL 9016), reverse, broom yellow (RAL1032), margin entire, round. Colony on OA, 30–35 mm diam., thin, short villous, signal white (RAL9003), reverse, cream (RAL9001), margin entire, round.

On PDA, *Mycelium* hyaline, septate, smooth, thin-walled 1.2–2.7 µm wide. *Conidiophores* hyaline, septate, smooth, solitary, straight, (sub-)erect, arising directly from hyphae, branched or unbranched, bearing 1–5 levels with 1–6 phialides, 1–3 septate at base or middle, 20–52 µm long, 1.5–2.7 µm wide at base. *Phialides* lateral or terminal, from the conidiophores or directly from the mycelia, awl-shaped, hyaline, smooth-walled, 9.5–35 µm long, 1–2.3 µm wide at base, with globose to cylindric thickening at conidiogenous loci. polyphialides not observed. *Conidia* podiform, 1-septate, 2.5–6.0 × 1.0–3.0 µm (mean ± SD = 3.5 ± 1.0 × 2.0 ± 0.5 µm, n = 30), center-empty, unsymmetrically at both ends, apex angular, base subobtuse, hyaline, thick-, smooth-walled, arranged in slimy heads. Chlamydospores and sexual morph not observed.

Additional specimens examined. CHINA • Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, sewage treatment plant (30°10'53"N, 120°10'2"E), soil, August 2021, living cultures GZUIFR 24.014 (ITS sequences, GenBank PQ595986; LSU sequences, GenBank PQ595989), GZUIFR 24.015 (ITS sequences, GenBank PQ595987; LSU sequences, GenBank PQ595990).

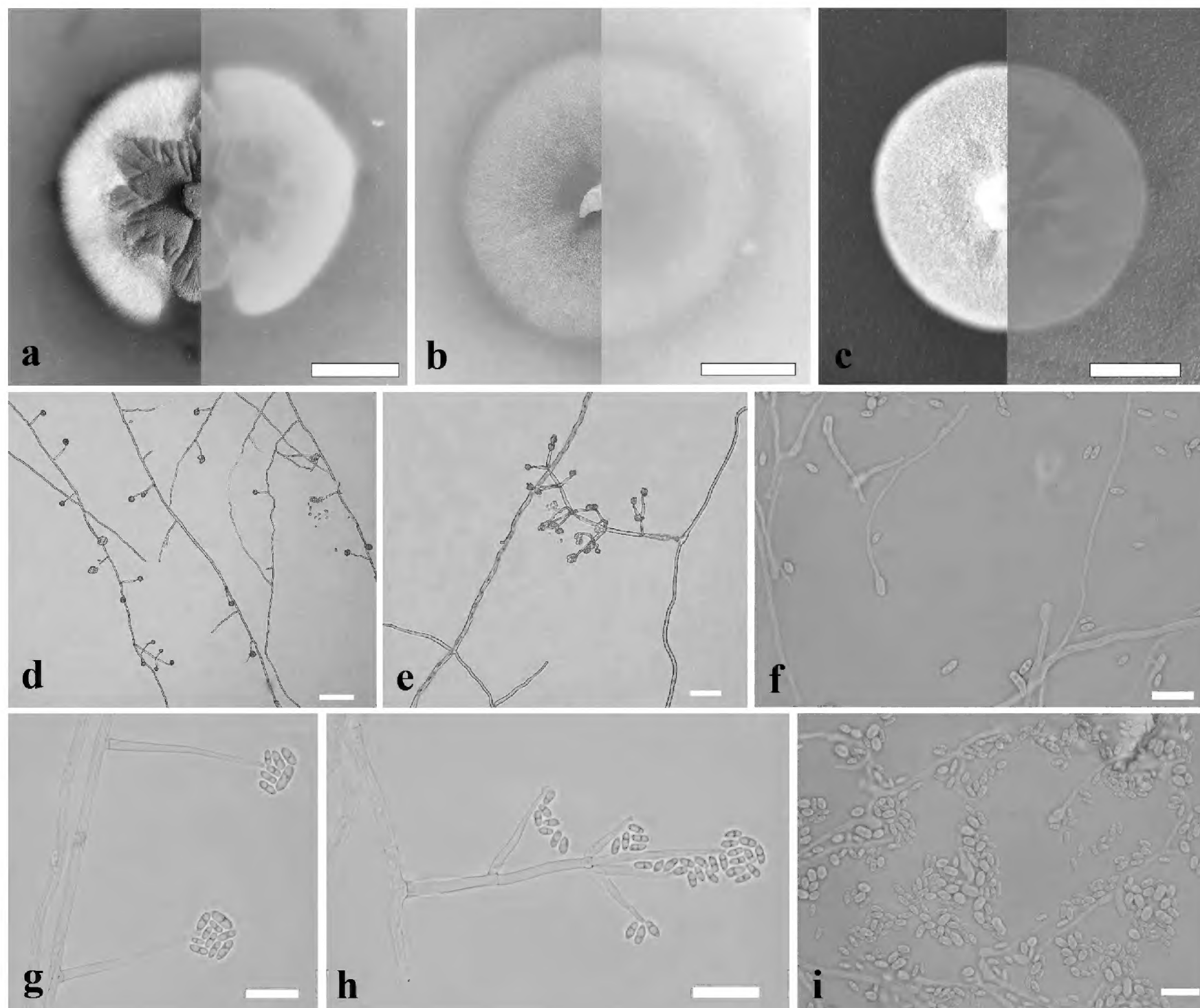


Figure 2. Morphological characteristics of *Biconidium sinense* sp. nov. **a–c** front and reverse of colony on PDA, OA and MEA after 7 days at 25 °C **d, e** conidiophores and conidial heads **f–h** conidiophores and conidia **i** conidia. Scale bars: 10 mm (**a–c**); 50 µm (**d**); 20 µm (**e**); 10 µm (**f–i**).

Notes. Phylogenetically, our three strains (GZUIFR 24.013, GZUIFR 24.014 and GZUIFR 24.015) can apparently separate with other species in Bionectriaceae, and clustered in a single clade with a high support value (BI pp = posterior probability 1, ML BS 100) (Fig. 1). *Biconidium sinense* is distinguished from other species of Bionectriaceae by conidiogenous cells with globose to cylindriform thickening at conidiogenous loci, and podiform conidia arranged in slimy heads in the morphological characteristics.

Dothideomycetes O.E. Erikss. & Winka

Pleosporales Luttr. ex M.E. Barr

Phaeosphaeriaceae M.E. Barr

Didymocyrtis Vain.

Didymocyrtis shanxiensis H.Y. Wang & Y.F. Han, sp. nov.

MycoBank No: MB857280

Fig. 4

Etymology. shanxiensis, referring to Shanxi province where the type locality was isolated.

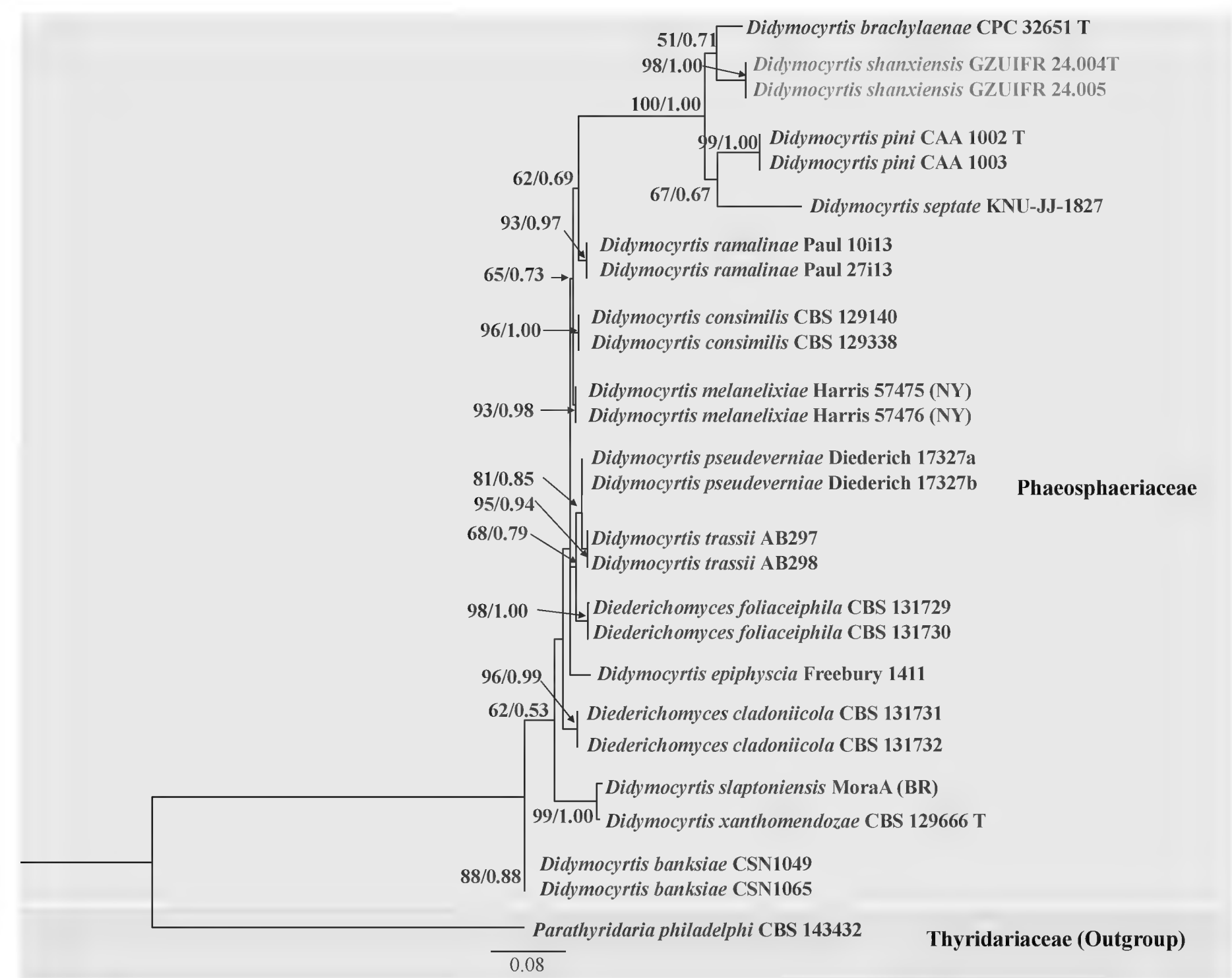


Figure 3. Phylogenetic tree of the genus *Didymocyrtis* constructed from the dataset of ITS and *tub2*. Notes: Statistical support values (ML/BI) were shown at nodes. ML bootstrap values $\geq 50\%$ and posterior probabilities ≥ 0.50 are shown above the internal branches. Two new strains are shown in blue font.

Type. CHINA • Shanxi Province, Datong City, sewage treatment plant (40°2'42"N, 113°20'48"E), soil, August 2021, Yulian Ren, ex-type culture GZUIFR 24.004, dried holotype GZAC 24.004. ITS sequences, GenBank PQ065635; *tub2* sequences, GenBank PQ119783.

Description. Culture characteristics (7 days of incubation at 25 °C): Colony on PDA, 30–35 mm diam., thin, villiform, cream (RAL9001), reverse cream (RAL9001), regular in the margin; Colony on MEA, 20–25 mm diam., thick, villiform, light Ivory (RAL1015), reverse dahlia yellow (RAL1033), regular in the margin; Colony on OA, 30–35 mm diam., texture velvety, olive yellow (RAL1020), reverse stone gray (RAL7030), regular in the margin. Black spots produced after incubating 15 days on PDA.

On PDA medium after 30 days of incubation at 25 °C, **Hyphae** septate, hyaline, smooth, thick-walled, 1.0–2.5 μm wide. **Conidiomata** submersed, brown to black, globose, 150–250 μm diam. **Conidiophores** reduced to conidiogenous cells. **Conidiogenous cells** globose to subglobose, also ampulliform, aseptate, hyaline, smooth, thick-walled, 4.5–10.0 \times 2.0–6.0 μm (mean \pm SD = 7.0 \pm 1.9 \times 3.5 \pm 1.0 μm , n = 15). **Conidia** abundant, cymbiform mostly, brown, smooth, apex subobtuse, base truncate, 1-septate, 5.0–11.0 \times 1.5–3.0 μm (mean \pm SD = 7.5 \pm 1.6 \times 2.0 \pm 0.4 μm , n = 30).

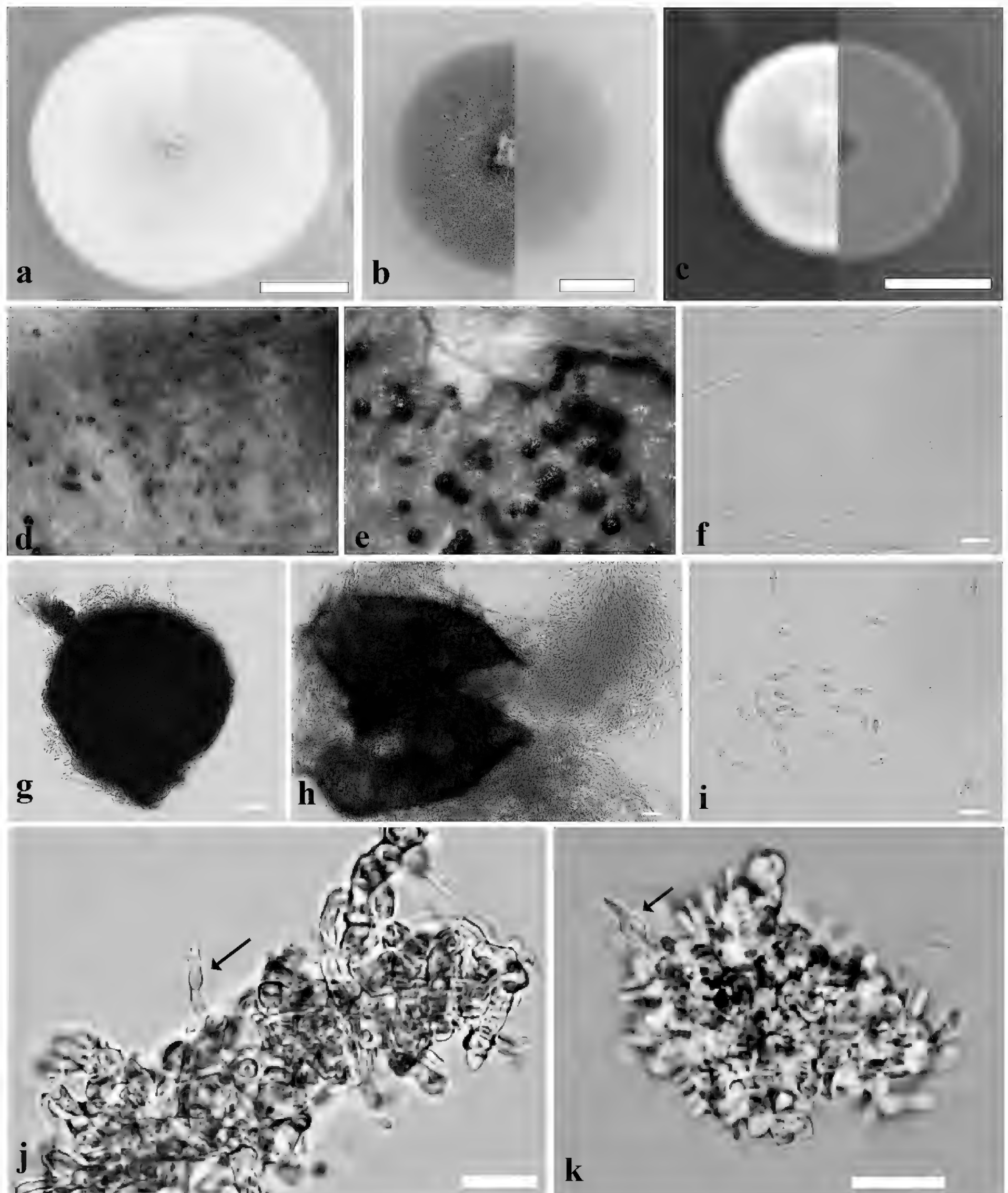


Figure 4. Morphological characteristics of *Didymocyrtis shanxiensis* sp. nov. **a–c** front and reverse of colony on PDA, OA and MEA after 7 days at 25 °C **d, e** conidiomata on culture **f** hyphae **g, h** conidiomata and ruptured conidiomata with conidia mass **i** conidia **j, k** conidiogenous cells. Scale bars: 10 mm (**a–c**); 20 µm (**g, h**); 10 µm (**i**); 20 µm (**j, k**).

Additional specimens examined. CHINA • Shanxi Province, Datong City, sewage treatment plant (40°2'42"N, 113°20'48"E), soil, August 2021, living cultures GZUIFR 24.005. ITS sequences, GenBank PQ065636; *tub2* sequences, GenBank PQ119784.

Notes. Twenty-nine species of the genus *Didymocyrtis* are recorded in the Index Fungorum. However, the DNA sequence data of fifteen species have no

records in NCBI database. Phylogenetically, our two strains (GZUIFR 24.004 and GZUIFR 24.005) clustered in a single clade with a high support value (ML/BI 98/1) (Fig. 3). In the phylogenetic tree, although our new species *D. shanxiensis* and *Didymocyrtis brachylaenae* Crous are closely related species, they were obviously different in morphological characteristics. *Didymocyrtis shanxiensis*, having conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, globose to subglobose and ampulliform conidiogenous cells, and cymbiform conidia, can be distinguished from *D. brachylaenae* with subcylindrical and branched conidiophores, lining the inner cavity and ampulliform to doliiform conidiogenous cells, and fusoidellipsoid to subcylindrical conidia (Crous et al. 2018).

Discussion

Hou et al. (2023) reevaluated acremonium-like fungi in Hypocreales, and found most species of *Acremonium* s. lat. grouped in genera of Bionectriaceae. Therefore, the phylogenetic tree of Bionectriaceae is provided based on multi-locus (ITS, LSU, *rpb2*, *tef-1a*) DNA sequencing analyses to accommodate 183 species and 39 genera including 10 new genera. In this study, employing ITS and LSU sequences can well distinguish the species of Bionectriaceae. From the phylogenetic tree (Fig. 1), three strains of our new species *Biconidium sinense* cluster in a well-separated clade with a high support value (ML/BI 100/1). Meanwhile, *B. sinense* having conidiogenous cells with globose to cylindriform thickening at conidiogenous loci, and podiform conidia arranged in slimy heads differs from all other species of Bionectriaceae. Therefore, *Biconidium* is introduced to accommodate a new species *B. sinense* combined with phylogenetic and morphological analyses. Bionectriaceae are including both sexual morphs and asexual taxa (Hou et al. 2023). Species of the Bionectriaceae are mostly found in terrestrial or freshwater environments, with fewer commonly found in marine habitats, and they are common coprophilous, corticolous, fungicolous, lichenicolous or herbicolous (Zhao et al. 2023). In this study, our three strains of *B. sinense* were isolated from green soils of sewage treatment plant.

In this study, although *D. shanxiensis*, *D. brachylaenae*, *D. pini* and *D. septata* clustered as the sister subclades, they were obviously different in morphological characteristics. Morphologically, the main characteristics of *D. shanxiensis* are having globose conidiomata, conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, globose to subglobose and ampulliform conidiogenous cells, and the smaller size of cymbiform conidia (mean size = $7.5 \times 2.0 \mu\text{m}$). While, *D. brachylaenae* can be distinguished from *D. shanxiensis* by having subcylindrical and branched conidiophores, and fusoidellipsoid to subcylindrical conidia (Crous et al. 2018); *Didymocyrtis pini* can be distinguished from *D. shanxiensis* by having fusiform conidia (mean size = $8.5 \times 2.4 \mu\text{m}$) (Monteiro et al. 2022); *Didymocyrtis septata* differed from *D. shanxiensis* by having irregular conidiomata, and fusiform, clavate to subcylindrical conidia (mean size = $8.2 \times 2.3 \mu\text{m}$) (Das et al. 2021). At the same time, *D. shanxiensis* has a clear morphological difference from fifteen species without DNA sequence data (Joshi et al. 2024), so it is proposed as a new species in the genus *Didymocyrtis*. Up to now, the most species of *Didymocyrtis* are lichenicolous fungi living parasitic life-styleare (Ertz et al. 2015; Suija et al. 2021). Some *Didymocyrtis* spp. are pathogenic fungi and saprophytic fungi. For example, *D. brachylaenae* and *D. pini* as pathogeny

live on plant leaves (Crous et al. 2018; Monteiro et al. 2022), and *D. septata* is saprophytic in containing plant soil (Das et al. 2021). Our two strains of new species were also isolated from green land soil in this study and possible to be saprophytic. Presently, this genus includes twenty-nine species in the Index Fungorum (<http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp>, retrieval on 10 January 2025). Here, together with *D. shanxiensis*, the genus *Didymocyrtis* has a total of thirty species.

Though two new species were reported in this study, we believed that more new taxa will be found and reported from the various soil habitats, which are deserving to be explored in the future.

Acknowledgements

We appreciate Tianpeng Wei for the photomicrograph.

Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement was reported.

Funding

The work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 32160007, 32260003) and “Hundred” Talent Projects of Guizhou Province (Qian Ke He [2020] 6005).

Author contributions

Hai-Yan Wang: Writing – review & editing, Formal analysis, Project administration. Chunbo Dong, Yan-Wei Zhang and Wan-Hao Chen: Data acquisition, Data analysis, Investigation, Data curation. Yan-Wei Zhang and Yan-Feng Han: Supervision, Project administration, Funding acquisition.

Author ORCIDs

Hai-Yan Wang  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9190-0490>

Chunbo Dong  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7074-5700>

Yan-Wei Zhang  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1251-5821>

Wan-Hao Chen  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7240-6841>

Yan-Feng Han  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8646-3975>

Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text.

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